

## GERMANY FEARS RISE OF SLAVS

Teutonic Powers Strive to  
Keep Enemy From Foot-  
hold on Adriatic.

CZAR LENDING HAND

His Powerful Influence  
Stimulated Montenegro  
to Defy Europe.

POLES EXPANDING TOO

Kaiser's Government Faced  
With a Most Serious Prob-  
lem at Home.

From a Special Correspondent of The Sun.  
ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—A novel situation has been created in Europe by the unexpected victories of the Balkan States. It is not merely the balance of political forces that has been upset or an all round readjustment that has become indispensable; the political entanglement has been complicated by issues which are racial in character and bewildering in their effects. Henceforward in politics it is not material interests only that will tell as motives of action; those of kindred sympathies and antipathies of race, in a word all the indefinable forces connoted by the word sentiment, will play an important, at times a decisive part. For the competition between Slav and Teuton which has for ages been carried on under various forms and flags is now become keen undisciplined rivalry which a mere local incident may at any moment transform into a sanguinary conflict. The German has joined issues with the Slav.

Hardly were the tidings of the first signal victories spread over Europe than the interested nations felt instinctively that a new, a fateful era was beginning. Austria-Hungary hurriedly mobilized her armies to guard against surprise and devised the scheme of an independent Albania to serve as a permanent barrier between the Slav peoples and the Adriatic. Germany raised her total permanent military strength to \$21,000 and levied an unprecedented war tax on her subjects in peace time, thus emphasizing in unwonted fashion the danger with which in the eyes of her political leaders the new order of things confronted her. Italy, despite her ostentatious friendship for the Slavs, forbade the Serbs to annex the Albanian coast, well knowing that once a Slav nation, however tiny, obtains a foothold anywhere it is sure to keep it, in virtue of its solidarity with Russia. The Slavs themselves were highly conscious of their triumph and then showed a Russian independence movement rising in a new and unparalleled impetus. Bulgaria, which under King Ferdinand has become skilled in running with the hare and hunting with the hounds in playing off Austria against Russia and levying contributions on them both, set Europe's admonitions at naught and resumed hostilities in spite of the Serbian ultimatum. Her spokesmen, and covert threats, who behaved like a Cavour and Bismarck rolled into one, treated the Ambassadors in London as Gulliver dealt with the people of Lilliput. When the most venerable and amiable among them adjured him to wait a few days longer until Europe received an answer from the Porte, the Bulgarian emperor exclaimed: "You have had your answer, take it, and be contented, it was a full weighted kick."

**Why Montenegro Was Bold.**  
The capture of Adrianople was another instance of the wayward willfulness of Bulgaria and the rising tide of Slavdom. That military success was unnecessary, because almost all Adriatic would have been handed over to the King and his surviving subjects. His policy was in no wise affected by it. And the aim of that policy was to set the great Powers by the ears and then to watch, wait and come in with the winning side. And Serbia trod the same path as Montenegro, but much more warily. She despatched her army to the support of the Russian Empire. And up to a certain point her calculation proved correct. Russia helped her in every feasible way and in spite of every possible discouragement. If she did not risk war for the sake of her tiny sister it was not because she would not. There were other and more cogent reasons. For one thing Montenegro would have gained nothing by such a campaign. Therefore it may be inferred that whenever Russia can go to this extreme for any of her younger sisters without risking vital interests of her own she will.

Looking at the matter from the ordinary politician's angle of vision one might have conjectured that Russia would turn her back to the highlanders of the Black Mountain because they had violated their undertaking not to declare war without Russia's fore-

knowledge and approval; also because they refused to desist from the siege of Scutari in spite of Europe's promises and threats, and lastly because they were willing forth all possible exertions to entangle the protectress, Russia, in a war with Austria-Hungary.

**The Slavs Awakened.**  
But in spite of all these grounds for leaving the Montenegrins to their fate, the czar magnanimously despatched food for the hungry population, gave the full support of his diplomacy to the territorial claims of the little kingdom and was ready to obtain compensation for Scutari if the King and Government would but raise the siege. Why? Because Russian diplomacy feels bound to uphold each and every Slav State against its non-Slav neighbors, even at the cost of sacrifices to herself. Of this moral obligation the little Slav nations are conscious. And not the nations only. The ethnic fragments scattered over Austria-Hungary, Germany, are all thrilled by the new Slav spirit. They feel themselves members of the great race whose day of triumph has dawned. However unenviable their present plight may be or seem, they are persuaded that it will one day be bettered by the mighty sister whose sons are as the sands of the sea and whose kindred are waxing mighty in the south.

The Serbs in Hungary, the Rumanians, Czechs, Slovaks, Ruthenians and Poles in Austria all felt their hearts beat quicker and louder on receiving tidings of their kinsmen's victories. Plans that had lain in abeyance for years, hopes that had slumbered for ages and dreams that had been dispelled by the prospect of realities, were now constructive and less tractable than ever. The Slavs of Dalmatia more important, the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Croats, who are all men of the same race, talked more confidently than ever of the impending triumph of the principles of nationalism, and the Pan-Slavists in Russia applauded them vigorously.

**Slav Element Gaining Strength.**  
For ages the Slav element in southeastern Europe has been imperceptibly gaining the upper hand and ousting the Germans and Italians thence. Its force is higher culture nor in greater push nor in more energy than the Teutons. In that unparalleled fecundity which is one of the characteristics of the race Prince Bulow complained some years ago that the Poles increase like rabbits. Everywhere the Slavs are crowding out the Teutons.

Sixty years ago the city of Prague counted 123,000 Germans, mostly people of culture and hardy laborers, and nearly all of whom were literate. At that time the Teutons had it in their power to Germanize the capital, but they let the opportunity slip and now it is become a purely Slav city. Formerly the names of the streets were written up in both languages and the municipality was entirely German; today there is not one Teuton in the town council and the German language is proscribed.

In European Turkey the process is similar, but the rate of increase has hereofore been kept down by geographical limits and periodic massacres. But the Slavs are steadily moving westward toward the sea. And if once an independent Slav nation like, say, Serbia, wins a footing on the seaboard of the Adriatic it could skillfully cooperate with Russia to form an anti-German and anti-Austrian alliance. The power and prestige would be crushed. That is why the statesmen of the Hapsburg monarchy have been so resolute in their refusal to allow the Serbs to annex a square inch of the coast. That is also one of the reasons why they will veto the amalgamation of Montenegro and Serbia, which has likewise been considered and mooted.

**The Poles Expanding Too.**  
Then again the Poles are not only thriving and thriving but also expanding despite the strenuous and systematic efforts of Prussia to keep down the increase of the population and to deprive the landowners of their estates by legalized expropriation. Indeed in some respects Poland still exists as a nation. It possesses a working class, an agricultural class, an intellectual class, capitalists of industry and a nobility. Some people would be tempted to go a step further and affirm that it would be a secret government, but it would be more correct to say that it possesses leaders and a national policy. It is waiting. Politically Poland is but slumbering. One day she is sure to be awakened, not by any great hearted statesman, but by an egotistical Government in straits.

When the contest between Slav and Teuton has become sharp and frenzied, if not before, Russia will cut the galling cords that bind Poland to St. Petersburg. This act of emancipation would strengthen the Czarism and embarrass Prussia beyond words. For the centre of Poland lies in Russia and the Poles, once they join hands in friendship with the subjects of the czar, will direct their efforts to emancipate their kindred from Germany. They will become the vanguard of Slavdom in the northeast and east of Europe. And it should not be forgotten that the loss of the Polish provinces would be immeasurably more painful to Germany than to Russia. This would still be true even if the loss consisted only in the concession of home rule to the gifted Slav people. The Germans, who in the Polish districts of Prussia are now unable to hold their own, would then be literally absorbed by the Slav element. And if the Polish provinces were amputated Germany would be hurt dangerously, for Königsberg and Breslau are almost on the boundary line of the German and Slav languages. If the German Empire were broken into these two empires each of them would be sure to have a cut and dried solution of the Polish question ready. Germany's would be applicable only after a signal victory, for it would be annexation of Russian Poland; Russia's would doubtless be tried before the first shot was fired and would take the form of home government for the Poles.

And for that very reason neither empire is likely to launch deliberately into war with the other. Fate may overtake them one day, but they will not run after fate.

**Railroad Doctor Gets Divorce.**  
PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Dr. Rush C. Bauman, who is in the medical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, got a divorce today. His wife was Blanche Smith of Wilmington, Del.

## 80,000 AUSTRIANS NEAR THE FRONTIER

Report Says More Troops Are  
Going to Southern Albanian Ports.

SAY SCUTARI EVACUATED

Rumor Montenegrins Have  
Withdrawn From Fortress  
Yet Unconfirmed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 29.—It is reported from Vienna that 80,000 Austrian troops have already assembled near the Montenegrin frontier and that others are on their way to southern Albanian ports.

A brief report from Vienna that the Montenegrins under Prince Danilo have left Scutari and are marching to the north to meet the expected Austrian attack is not confirmed from any source. The commentator of the *Daily Telegraph* refers to it as "mere rumor." It is not necessarily to be discredited, but nothing can be learned about it. The report includes the statement that all the heights dominating the road from Scutari to Cetinje are being equipped with heavy artillery and that the Montenegrins, supported by the Serbians, are taking positions in the mountains. There are no developments as to the movements of Essad Pasha. There is great danger in Vienna over his supposed treachery, but reports as to the circumstances leading up to his surrender are extremely contradictory. The commentator of the *Daily Telegraph* believes that he acted honorably and that he was obliged to surrender because of lack of food and ammunition. He also thinks that the complications growing out of Essad Pasha's actions, although unpleasant, are not unmanageable with the help of Turkey.

This writer says the number of men in Essad Pasha's Albanian army has been exaggerated. There are not more than 4,000 men, and he believes that the Porte will soon recall them and also the remnants of Djavid Pasha's army, which it was reported was going from Macedonia to join Essad Pasha's forces. On the other hand, the Vienna news papers vie with each other in printing stories against Essad Pasha. Among these are tales that Essad smugly welcomed Prince Danilo when he entered Scutari with the Montenegrin troops and made a speech to the inhabitants in which he urged them to become good Montenegrins. He told them that they had been brutally oppressed by the Albanians, who had mutilated when they heard that the surrender of Scutari was impending. None of these stories can be confirmed. It is said in Belgrade that the alliance of the Balkan States provides for concerted military action in the event of Austria attacking any of the allies. It is reported, however, from the same place that the stories of Austria's readiness to invade Montenegro are not believed there.

The conference of the Ambassadors of the Powers in reference to the Montenegrin occupation of Scutari, which was held here yesterday, was the longest that has yet been held. It lasted for three hours and a quarter. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, presided.

Nothing can be learned as to what decision was arrived at, although it is said that important affairs were decided upon and sent to the respective Governments for their endorsement. It is understood that the conference dealt solely with the occupation of Scutari, and did not touch on the developments in regard to the surrender of Essad Pasha and his ambition to become King of Albania. The Ambassadors will meet again on May 1.

The situation seems to be the same as yesterday. Austria is represented as being still disgruntled over the developments, but intimations that she is likely to break away from the European concert may be ignored. There is every reason to believe that she will wait anyway until after the conference of the Ambassadors on May 1 before making a definite decision.

M. Popovitch, the Montenegrin envoy, attended the Ambassadors' conference. He was there, he said, to protest against the demand of the Powers that Montenegro evacuate the city she had wrested from the Turk.

Such a demand, he said, was unjust, unwarranted and cruel. He was acting under instructions from Cetinje, he told the representatives of the Powers when he used such language.

The delicate situation which confronted the Ambassadors at their conference was made more complicated by word that Russia had advised Austria to reflect before she made any move against Montenegro. The Russian Ambassador at Vienna, they heard, had hinted very strongly that it would be well for the Austrians to be hasty. The London papers quote Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria as saying that he was anxious to avoid war because he had been so long a reign of peace, but that he was being driven into a fight.

Ismail Kemal Bey, the candidate favored by Austria for the Albanian throne, who came from Paris to London. He was sure, he said in Paris yesterday, that the Albanians would not follow Essad Pasha, the leader picked by Montenegro, because the latter lacks influence. He spoke of Nicholas's action in choosing Essad as folly and treachery.

**CHESTERTON TRIAL POSTPONED.**  
Author's Brother, Under Libel Charge, Has Laryngitis.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—The trial of Cecil Chesterton, a brother of G. K. Chesterton, the author, who is accused of libeling Godfrey Isaacs in connection with the speculation in Marconi shares by members of the Cabinet and others, was scheduled to come up in the Old Bailey today, but was postponed because the defendant is suffering from an attack of laryngitis.

**ENGLISH AVIATOR KILLED.**  
Lieutenant Falls 400 Feet When  
Biplane Turned Turtle.  
FAIRBROOK, England, April 28.—Lieut. Roger S. Harrison of the Royal Flying Corps was instantly killed here today when a military biplane which he was driving turned turtle and fell from a height of 400 feet.



## MRS. PANKHURST IS STILL OUT OF JAIL

Crowd Surrounding the House  
Where She Is Staying  
Worries Police.

MALE SUFFRAGIST FREED

He Has Been Pump Fed 114  
Times and Will Go Back  
When Recovered.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—Nothing has been issued officially in regard to the report that the "license" of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst had been extended on the statement made by her physician to the Home Secretary that her health is such that if she were returned to jail now her life would be endangered.

The only indication that the "license" has been extended is the fact that she is still at 41 Norfolk Square. Where she has been staying for the last few days. The square was crowded throughout the afternoon with a mob of people, who went there out of curiosity and wanted to see her removal and return to Holloway jail to finish her three year term of imprisonment.

Sylvia Pankhurst, the younger of the two daughters of the militant leader, left the house during the afternoon, and when the crowd recognized her she was booed. The police cleared the square and during the evening demanded bonafides from everybody entering it. The detectives are still watching the house.

Franklin, the male suffragist, who was imprisoned for setting fire to a train and other outrages, is the first person to be liberated under the act of Home Secretary McKenna, which provides that when a prisoner is too ill to suffer further imprisonment he or she may be liberated and when he or she has recovered may be reimprisoned.

Franklin has been pumped 114 times. Frank's case was brought up in the House of Commons less than a week ago, when Mr. Hardy, M. P., asked the Home Secretary to release the prisoner on the ground that his reason was being endangered by a nervous breakdown.

Mr. McKenna replied that in such cases his reason was doubtless abnormal, but that it had become no worse since his imprisonment. Thirty telephone wires were cut in Leicester today. The usual suffragette papers were found scattered about.

**MRS. BELMONT TO LONDON.**  
Will Break Her Resolution Not to  
Spend a Penny There.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—The resolution of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont not to spend a penny in London because of the treatment of the suffragettes will hardly be fulfilled, as she said on her arrival at Finsbury today that she was going to spend a night in London. She added, however, that she would not stay as long as I possibly can.

Mrs. Belmont refused to answer questions by the reporters. She merely said: "I will say nothing now. Nobody here is in sympathy with my policy." She then summoned the guard of the boat train to show the reporters away.

**KAISER HONORS AMERICAN.**  
Paul M. Warburg, New York Banker,  
Is Decorated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
BERLIN, April 28.—Paul M. Warburg, a New York banker, received the second class of the Order of the Crown conferred by Emperor William today.

Mr. Warburg is connected with the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the city. He has prepared a number of papers on various phases of the currency reform issue and has long been known as one of the closest students of the subject in this country. His paper, "Principles That Must Underlie Monetary Reform in the United States," was a feature of the national conference on the currency problem held here in 1910.

**LISBON QUIET AFTER UPRISING.**  
Conspiracy Aimed at Forcible Ex-  
pulsion of the Government.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LISBON, April 28.—The excitement over the abortive attempt at an uprising late Saturday has subsided and everything is quiet. Extra precautions have been taken by the authorities, however. All the public offices are being guarded and the troops are being kept under arms in the barracks. There have been many fresh arrests.

It is said that the conspiracy aimed at the establishment of a Commune, the forcible expulsion of the Government and the abolition of Parliament and the Presidency of the Republic.

**BURKE ROCHE WEDS IN JULY.**  
Marriage of American to Spanish  
Marquis's Daughter Arranged.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
MADRID, April 28.—The wedding of Maurice Burke Roche, son of Mrs. Burke Roche of New York, and Ysabel d'Alcedo, daughter of the Marquis d'Alcedo, will take place in July at Biarritz.

## KRAEMER COLLECTION BRINGS BIG PRICES

Total for the First Day at  
Paris Auction Is  
\$331,518.

\$34,200 IS BEST FIGURE

This Amount Paid for a Por-  
trait by Sir Thomas  
Lawrence.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, April 28.—The sale of the collection of Eugene Kraemer, the art collector, began today at the Galerie Georges Petit. The total for the first day was \$331,518. The sale will continue to-morrow.

There was a great crowd of collectors and dealers present. The best price of the day, \$34,200, was paid for Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Portrait of Lady Owen." Drouin's "Portrait of Mlle. de Romans," who is represented as kneeling on the cut off wings of a sleeping cupid, brought \$25,000.

The same artist's "Portrait of Madame Sophie" sold for \$10,000. Boucher's "Le Fleuve Scamandre" sold for \$5,800. Boucher's "Les Baigneuses" brought \$2,200. Constable's tiny picture, eight by six inches, of "A Village Road," fetched \$1,200. Coppel's portraits of Mme. du Pyle and her daughter brought respectively \$8,200 and \$5,400. Fragonard's "Le Lever" sold for \$17,400. Fragonard's "La Nuit" and "Le Jour" sold for \$5,820 each. Greuzet's "Jeune Femme Brunette" fetched \$7,600. Hopper's portrait of Fanny Bouvier brought \$12,200.

Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Susanna was sold for \$13,100. This painting was made at the request of the pontiff after Lawrence had achieved his great success in painting the portrait of George IV.

Herbert Roberts's "Fete a la Villa Medice" and "Le Torrent" brought \$10,020. Watteau's "L'Escapade" and "La Amuseuse" sold for \$8,720 each. Fragonard's "Le Jardin de Tivoli" brought \$5,820.

The furniture and objects d'art will be sold to-morrow.

**WHO EUGENE KRAEMER WAS.**  
Paris Art Dealer Who Was Cele-  
brated for His Honesty.

Eugene Kraemer, the art dealer, was born in Alsace. He went to Paris and married the daughter of M. Charles Martin, an art expert who enjoyed the confidence of the Rothschild family.

At the Stein sale in 1899 J. Pierpont Morgan bought some fine enamels and bronzes. Kraemer soon set up on his own account and became celebrated for his knowledge of eighteenth century pictures and furniture and for his perfect honesty in dealing. He charged high prices and was willing to pay high prices.

He was one of the first dealers to appreciate French eighteenth century sculptures and had a perfect knowledge of the furniture of that period. He was also one of the first to pay large prices for unsigned pictures of the period, judging by their quality rather than by names.

**SCOTT WILL CASE REVIVED.**  
Tells of Envelope Supposedly  
Containing Missing Coddell.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—Interest was revived today in the disposal of the estate of the late Sir John Murray Scott, in which Lady Sackville is interested, by a suit over the will in the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice.

When Sir John died he left his estate amounting to \$5,000,000 and his splendid art collection, to Lady Sackville. Shortly after his death a reward of \$50,000 was offered for the production of an alleged codicil to the will in which the bulk of the estate was bequeathed to Sir John's next of kin and Lady Sackville's request was reduced to the income from a legacy of \$10,000 or \$15,000. The reward was offered by D. M. Scott, a brother of Sir John.

At today's hearing Jesse Short, a former valet of Sir John, was examined. He told of a mysterious envelope which his employer always carried with him when he was travelling abroad and kept locked up while he was at home. Short said he understood that this envelope contained the codicil referred to. He mentioned an automobile trip which Sir John and Lady Sackville took in January, 1912, prior to which the envelope disappeared. It is thought to have been found by one of Sir John's relatives after his death.

The judge ordered the evidence placed on record, but did not proceed with the hearing of the case.

**LONDON HOTEL STRIKE FIZZLES.**  
The Few Waiters Who Quit Work  
Are Replaced.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—The attempt of the Hotel Workers' Union to start strikes at various hotels and restaurants to-night because, as alleged, the proprietors failed to keep their agreements turned out to be fizzles. The waiters and the kitchen employees in a few hotels and restaurants, including the Hotel Cecil, responded to the orders to strike, but the managers were prepared and secured other help to take their places immediately.

The secretary of the union admits that "a lightning strike" is played out and that the organization must find some new method.

**TO PREVENT ART EXPORTATION.**  
Italian Bill Establishes Special  
Force for That Purpose.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
ROME, April 28.—A bill will shortly be introduced in the Chamber providing for the establishment of a special force to watch the frontiers and ports to prevent the exportation of famous works of art and antiquities.

The exportation of these articles is prohibited by a law of the State, but it is being constantly evaded.

## MRS. PICK'S SUIT UP AGAIN.

Court Orders Second Husband to  
Pay Annulment Costs.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 28.—The question of the annulment of the marriage of Mrs. Demeter Pick came up again today in the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice.

Mrs. Pick married a New York business man some years ago and afterward, when she thought she had secured a legal separation, she married a Londoner named Bronson. She was once hailed to court on a charge of bigamy. She was summoned to attend the proceedings in New York in 1904 when Mr. Pick sued for divorce and was notified that if she did not appear judgment would be given against her by default. Mrs. Pick had previously obtained a separation and obtained alimony.

According to Mrs. Pick's story she thought she was legally free when she married Bronson. She was acquitted of the bigamy charge.

On April 14 Mrs. Pick obtained an annulment of her marriage to Bronson. It appeared from the testimony that Mrs. Pick did not prosecute the 1904 suit, but brought another action in 1907. An order issued by Justice Vernon H. Davis of the Supreme Court of New York was exhibited in evidence.

Justice Sir Henry Baggave Deane, who issued the order annulling the first marriage, said at today's proceedings that if there had been a decree issued by the American courts his order of annulment could not stand. Evidence from New York was then produced to show that Mr. Pick was bringing new proceedings, whereupon Sir Henry allowed his nullification order to stand and ordered Mrs. Pick to pay the costs of the annulment suit brought by Mrs. Pick.

**INTERESTING BOOKS SOLD.**  
First Edition of Oscar Wilde's Man-  
tepiece Brings \$80.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—Quaritch, the collector, paid \$340 for "The English Dance of Death," by Thomas Rowlandson, with metrical illustrations by William Combe, at a sale today at Sotheby's of illuminated and other manuscripts. "A Description of the New World, or America, Islands and Continents, and by what people these Regions are now inhabited," by George Gardiner of Beckham, dated 1651, sold for \$250. Other prices were as follows:

A first edition of Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray," with original boards, \$90; a first edition of "No Throughfare," a drama in five acts by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, \$250; "The Discovery of the Large and Beautiful Empire of Gulnara," by Sir Walter Raleigh, dated 1596, \$125; and "Virginia Richly Valued, by the Description of the main land of Florida, her next Neighbour, out of the four veeres continual travel and discovery, for about one thousand miles east and west, of Don Fernando de Soto," by Richard Hakluyt, dated 1599, \$185.

**IMPERATOR'S TRIAL POSTPONED.**  
Trouble With Turbine Causes Delay  
In Speed Trip.

BERLIN, April 28.—It is announced from Cuxhaven that the trial trips of the giant liner Emperor of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have been indefinitely postponed. It will be recalled that on her recent trial there was an explosion which caused the death of three members of the crew. It was announced some time ago that the Kaiser would go on the steamer on her next trial, but yesterday it was said that the Crown Prince would take his place.

It is reported that the bearings of one of the steamer's turbines became hot during yesterday's speed trial and that this made it necessary to dismount the turbine. It is expected that the technical trials of the ship will be resumed on May 15.

**COACHING BEGINS THURSDAY.**  
A. G. Vanderbilt Makes Trial Trip  
From Brighton to London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt will begin his sixth annual coaching season between London and Brighton on May 1. He made a trial trip from Brighton to London today.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Wilson alternated in driving. There was no mishap of any kind. Mr. Vanderbilt has between sixty and seventy horses for these trips. He intends this year to follow a sixty-four mile route in order to avoid the automobiles on the shorter route.

Mr. Vanderbilt is as keen as ever for coaching. He says he becomes weary during his leisure hours when there is no coaching.

**MR. FITZHENRY'S WILL FILED.**  
The Late Mr. Morgan's Art Adviser  
Left \$20,420.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 28.—The will of Joseph Henry Fitzhenry, for forty years a friend and adviser of the late J. Pierpont Morgan in his art purchases, was filed for probate today. The estate amounts to \$20,420.

Mr. Fitzhenry died a couple of weeks before Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan's wealth and the expert art knowledge of Mr. Fitzhenry combined to bring together the wonderful Morgan collection. Mr. Fitzhenry was known at all the art auctions and came for years as an expert who bought all the wonderful treasures he could find.

## "Why Don't You Advertise These Assortments?"

¶ This question was put to us recently by one of our customers who was profoundly impressed with the extent and diversity of our assortments.

¶ He said that he had seen no such assortments elsewhere, and that it seemed to him we ought to put every weave and shade and pattern in the papers.

¶ But this would be like advertising a dictionary by saying: *This dictionary contains the following words.*

¶ Besides, important as fabrics are, they are only a small part of the story from our point of view.

¶ We prefer to leave to others the cataloging of cloths, and to content ourselves with exploiting the superiority of Saks styles.

¶ Our position is, that we have everything in fabrics that any shop can have, and more than most shops ever dream of carrying.

¶ And beyond that, we offer you tailoring as superior to the average as an engraved letter is to machine type—and style which is too individual to be common.

Men's Suits, \$17.50 to \$45

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34th Street

**TECLA**  
NEW YORK PARIS  
396 Fifth Avenue 10 Rue de la Paix  
LONDON BERLIN  
7 Old Bond Street 15 Usterden Lindon

**TECLA**  
Bring us your family jewels  
and we will make facsimiles  
that will necessitate your  
tying different colored ribbons  
on each in order to tell them  
apart. If in connection with  
Tecla Pearls, Rubies, Emer-  
alds and Sapphires, genuine  
Diamonds are to be used,  
we will furnish them at ac-  
tual cost, or employ any that  
you may now possess in  
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**TECLA**  
Bring us your family jewels  
and we will make facsimiles  
that will necessitate your  
tying different colored ribbons  
on each in order to tell them  
apart. If in connection with  
Tecla Pearls, Rubies, Emer-  
alds and Sapphires, genuine  
Diamonds are to be used,  
we will furnish them at ac